CHALIKOV, A.A., insh.

Problems of assembling and symmetrical arrangement of main line cables on electrified sections. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3: 13-15 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

CHALIKOV, A.V., inzhener.

Production of electrodes in Czechoslovakia. Stroi.pred.neft.prom. 2 no.6:29-31 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Czechoslovakia--Electrodes)

CHALIKOV, A.V. (Leningrad)

Dynamic calculation of a foundation for a horizontal compressor using the "Ural" electronic machine. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 4 no.4:14-15 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Compressors--Foundations) (Electronic calculating machines)

CHALIKOV, A.V.

Use of the "Ural-1" electronic calculating machine for the design of tubestill heaters. Khim. i tekh. topl.i masel 7 no.1:50-52 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Lengiprogaz.
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

CHALIKOV, Anatoliy Viktorovich; VARSHAVSKIY, V.I., nauchn. red.; GINTSBURG, V.I., ved. red.

[Programming of design calculations] Programmirovanie proektnykh raschetov. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 113 p. (MIRA 17:7)

SOROKA, V.V.; CHALIKOV, K.M.

Failures of the control circuit of the main controller of the N60 electric locomotive. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 6 no.8:36 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Mashinisty-instruktory depo Zima Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

S/169/63/000/002/104/127
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Chalikova, Ye. K.

TITLE: Tracing of the zone of greater thicknesses of terrigeneous Lower Carboniferous strata with the aid of seismic exploration

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 24, abstract 2D146 (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. n.-i. in-t neft. promsti, 1960, no. 1, 364-370)

TEXT: A zone of greater thicknesses (up to 400 - 450 m) has been observed in the Kuybyshev district, by exploratory drillings. The deposits are terrigeneous and belong to the Lower Carboniferous. Knowledge of the position and character of areas where the terrigeneous layer suddenly becomes thicker may be of major importance in the search for petroleum. The author discusses the possibilities of the seismic reflected-waves method in defining regions of increased thickness of terrigeneous strata. The following conclusions are presented on the basis of analysis of the seismic material

Card 1/2

collected in the Sergiyevskaya Plain: (1) The lower boundary of the terrigeneous L. Carboniferous layer is not the standard reflecting boundary. In the zone of rapid change of thickness of the terrigeneous block, the reflections from its bottom and also from the top of terrigeneous Devonian deposits cannot be traced continuously. Regions of sharp thickness changes in the terrigeneous Carboniferous cannot therefore be precisely fixed by tracing these reflections. (2) Study of the form of reflection recordings of their mutual distribution on the strip, and of the change in the times of arrival of individual reflections, allows a determination of the approximate location of the zone of greater thickness of Carboniferous terrigeneous deposits. (3) When seismic exploration is carried out on territories where greater thicknesses of terrigeneous Carboniferous deposits are expected, all seismic material should be combined to determine the zone of rapid thickness changes of these deposits. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/63/000/001/050/062
D218/D307

AUTHORS: Chalikova, Ye.K. and Boyarova, Ye.D.

TITLE: Seismological exploration of the Kuybyshev region

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 21, abstract 1D110 (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. N.-i. in-t neft prom-sti, 1961, no. 8, 197-336)

TEXT: An analysis was carried out of seismic data, obtained by groups from the "Kuybyshevneftegeofizika" combine, over a number of years, up to an including 1958. Regions with different seismological situations were defined, and areas were delineated on which it is intended to study reflections from different horizons. Regions were also defined where seismic prospecting may be adequately used to study the tectonics of Permian deposits. Seismological conditions are described for each petro-geological region. For each district a determination was made of the properties of geological sections, the quality of the data, and the conditions for seismic exploration. A chart was constructed from which it is clear that

Card 1/3

Seismological exploration ...

40% of the area is seismologically favorable, 40% is unfavorable and 20% partly unfavorable. Over the favorable regions (Kinel'-Cherkasskiy and Yuzhno-Kuybyshevskiy oil and gas field, central left-bank part of the Stavropol' depression, parts of the Sergiyevskiy region), it is possible to use reflected-wave methods to solve problems in detailed exploration. It is recommended that in order to exclude possible reflection-correlation errors, the section network density should be 1.5 - 2 km per km^2. Grouping of instruments is recommended for the improvement of data. High-frequency filtration is desirable in the study of near boundaries. It is pointed out that over the unfavorable regions, it is useful to carry out preliminary surveys in order to obtain some very general information on the tectonics and to select regions for detailed exploration over the unfavorable regions (Chapayevskiy and Samaralukskiy regions, northern part of Sergiyevskiy region, eastern part Stavropol'skaya depression), extensive seismic work is inadvisable in the nearest future. Here it will be necessary to begin preliminary exploration with the aid of intermediate magnetic stations, and also make partial use of КМПВ (KMPV) for the study of the topography of the crystalline

Card 2/3

Seismological exploration ...

bed and the detection of secondary structures in the sedimentary layer.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

CHALIKOVA, Ye.K.; BOYAROVA, Ye.G.

Determining the type of geological section on the basis of seismic prospecting data in the Kama-Kinel' Depression. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.49 3-11 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

L 20469-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6012054 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/65/000/009/0131/0137

AUTHOR: Bykov, A. A.; Chalikova, Ye. K.

ORG: Kuybyshev Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry (Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Influence of interference of diffracted and reflected waves on the characteristics of a seismic record

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 9, 1965, 131-137

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave diffraction, reflected shock wave, ultrasonic equipment, piezoelectric crystal, seismology

ABSTRACT: An experiment in the modeling of diffracted waves was carried out at the Kuybyshev Institute of the Petroelum Industry in 1964. An attempt was made to clarify the relation of the intensity of reflected and diffracted waves and the character of the recorded wave pattern as a function of diffracting discontinuities. An ultrasonic pulse apparatus was used; the source and receiver were piezoelectric elements of Rochelle salt in the form of a cube measuring 10x10x10 mm. The experiments were made in three-dimensional liquid-solid models. The models used consisted of layers and plates of paraffin and plexiglass in which faults and flexures were simulated. Three types of models were used. Analysis was

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.834: 550.89

ACC NR: AP6012054

based on theoretical and observed phase and dynamic travel-time curves. The diffracting waves could be traced for considerable distances. Their intensity varied and was dependent on the position of the source and receiver relative to the diffracting discontinuity. Directly over the discontinuity and close to it the intensity was relatively great and comparable to the intensity of the reflected waves. With increasing distance from the discontinuity the intensity decreases rapidly and becomes 5-10 times less than the intensity of the reflected wave. The interference of the diffracted and reflected waves is manifested most strongly when the source and the receiver are situated near the diffracting discontinuity. The influence of the interference is manifested both in an increase and in a decrease of the amplitudes of the total oscillation. The practical importance of such studies is pointed out. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 08 / SUBM DATE: 31Oct64 / ORIG REF: 006

CHALIKOVA, Ye.S.

Testing the single mixture process of silicifying quicksands under field conditions. Trudy NII osn.i fund. no.17:34-46 '52.(MLRA 9:9)
(Sand) (Soil stabilization)

ASKALONOV, V.V.; VAYSFEL'D, G.B.; CHALIKOVA, Ye.S.

Properties of soil-cement mixes and the technology of preparing them for use in foundations. NIIOSP no.31:70-91 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Soil cement) (Foundations)

CHALIKOVA, Ye.S.

Strengthening non-carbonate soils with types of cement.
[Trudy] NII osn. no. 50:85-96 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

CHALIKOVA, Ye.S.

Stabilizing fine sand with aluminosilicate gels. Sbor. trud. NIIosn. no.54:138-146 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

21(7) SOV/56-35-5-34/56

AUTHORS: Garib'yan, G. M., Chalikyan, G. A.

TITLE: The Radiation of a Charged Particle Which Flies Through a Plate (Izlucheniye zaryazhennoy chastitsy, proletayushchey cherez plastinku)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1282-1283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let it be assumed that a particle, when moving along the positive z-zone, penetrates a plate located in a vacuum, which has the thickness a of a substance with the dielectric constant ε. The authors deal with this problem in a manner similar to that employed in an earlier paper by Garibyan (Ref 1). The expressions thus obtained for the Fourier components of the radiation fields in the space before and behind the plate are described. For the ultrarelativistic case, also a formula for transition radiation emitted to the rear is given. After omitting a factor, this formula also describes radiation emitted to the front. In the case $a < \lambda\!\!\!^{-}$ no Cherenkov radiation occurs; here $\lambda\!\!\!^{-}$ denotes the radiation wavelength divided by 2π. However, in the case $\lambda\!\!\!^{-} < a \lesssim R$ bands of Cherenkov

Card 1/2

The Radiation of a Charged Particle Which Flies Through a Plate

frequencies occur. At a $\ll R$ Cherenkov radiation intensity tends towards zero. The authors thank A. Ts. Amatuni and I. I. Gol'dman for interesting discussions. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR
(Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1958

21(8)
AUTHORS: Garibyan,G.M., and Chalikyan,G.A. SOV/22-12-3-5/9

TITLE: Cherenkov Radiation and Transition Radiation of a Particle Flying Through a Plate

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Seriya fiziko - matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 3, pp 49-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the paper are already published [Ref 4]. The authors thank A.Ts.Amatuni, I.I.Gol'dman, B.M.Bolotovskiy, and V.Ye.Pafomov for discussions of the results.
There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR (Physics Institute, AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1958

Card 1/1

L 52783-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pq-4/Pi-4 IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5010743 UR/0181/65/007/004/1237/1239

AUTHOR: Subashiyev, V. K.; Chalikyan, G. A. 35 31 B

TITLE: Optical absorption in GaP with exciton production

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 1237-1239

TOPIC TAGS: gallium phosphide, optical absorption, exciton production, absorption edge, spin orbit splitting

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the optical absorption in GaP at low temperatures for the purpose of displaying distinctly the exciton peak, to determine the position of the absorption edge (E_0) for direct transitions, to determine the temperature coefficients for the edge of the direct transitions, and to refine the value of the spin-orbit splitting. The measurements were made with single-crystal plates of GaP 2--50 μ thick, grown from the gas phase. The measurement procedure and the reduction of the experimental data were the same as in earlier papers (FTT v. 6, 3168, 1964; DAN SSSR 156, 763, 1964), where the measurements were made at room temperature and the exciton line was too strongly smeared to observe the absorption peak. The absorption coefficient was measured at the temperature range

Card 1/2

L 52783-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010743

4

153--295K. The results at 290K practically coincided with those reported earlier. The values obtained for spin-orbit splitting at 153K is 0.09 ± 0.01 eV, which agrees with the previously published data for 290K, but disagrees with the theoretical value (0.03 eV). Empirical formulas $E_0 = 2.885 - 1.25T^2 \times 10^{-6}$ eV and $E_{g_1} = (2.325 - 1.17\ T^2 \times 10^{-6})$ eV are derived for the edges of the direct and the indirect transitions. These agree well with theory and with some of the published results. "The authors thank S. A. Abagyan for collaborating in the experiments, and N. D. Tsitsishvili and T. M. Antonova for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS,IC

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 008

OAB
Card 2/2

CHALILOV, Z.I.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/1 PG - 503
AUTHOR CHALILOV Z.I.
TITLE On the investigation of the asymptotic stability of the solutions of boundary value problems for partial differential equations.
PERIODICAL Akad.Nauk Azerbajdž. SSR, Doklady 12, 375-378 (1956)
reviewed 1/1957

Consider the parabolic quasilinear equation $u_t = Lu + F(t,x,u)$ where L is a uniformly elliptic differential operator of order 2 defined in a bounded region of real n-space, F is continuous and $|F| \leq q|u|$ when $|u| = \sup|u(x)|$ is small enough. It is stated that if $|u(0,.)|$ is small enough, then $\lim u(t,x) = 0$, $(t \to \infty)$ uniformly in x. A complete proof which uses functional analysis will be published later.

CHALIMOVA, R.A.

Griseofulvin in the therapy of onychomycosis; a review of literature. Vest.derm. i ven. no.9:34-39'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. A.N. Araviyskiy) 1-go Leningraskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(NAILS (ANATOMY)—DISEASES) (GRISEOFULVIN)

CHALIMOVA, R.A.

Griseofulvin in the compound treatment of onychomycosis. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.7:36-41 Jl '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Klinika kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.N. Araviyskiy) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

CHALISHCHEV, Aleksandr Matveyevich [deceased]; DUBROVSKIY, N.V., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; MUNITS, A.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Drilling bore holes for water supply] Ustroistvo burovykh skvazhin dlia vodosnobzheniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 194 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Water, Underground) (Boring)

AL'TOVSKIY, M.Ye.; CHAPOVSKIY, Ye.G.; BABUSHKIN, V.D.; BINDEMAN, N.N.; LAPTEV, F.F.[deceased]; SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; CHALISHCHEV, A.M.[deceased]; PROKHOROV, S.P.; TOKAREV, A.N.; KOROTEYEV, A.P.; ABRAMOV, S.K.; KONOPLYANTSEV, A.A., red.; PRIKLONSKIY, V.A., red.[deceased]; SPITSYN, N.I., red.; MARINOV, N.A., red.; KULICHIKHIN, N.I., red.; GARMONOV, I.V., red.; LYUBCHENKO, Ye.K., red. izd-va; POTAPOV, V.S., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Hydrogeologist's handbook] Spravochnik gidrogeologa. Pod obshchei red. M.E.Al'tovskogo. Moskva, ostsoltekhizdat, 1962. 615 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Water, Underground)

CHALISOV, I. A. and TAMARIN, A. L.

"Pathomorphology and Bacteriology of the Immunization Process with Anthrax Vaccine STI," pages 114-141 of the book Anthrax STI, Moscow, 1946

Vaccine

CHALISOV, I. A.

Kozlov, Yu. A. and Chalisov, I. A. "Immunological and tissue characteristics of percutaneous immunization with dry sugar-gelatin-agar NIIEG vaccine from the BGG strain," Byulleten' In-ta tuberkuleza, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1948, No. 4, p. 7-16

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

Jpst

CHALISOV, I. A.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia Jan/Feb 1948
Medicine - Vaccines

"Morphological Tissue Degeneration Due to Living Tularemia Vaccine Developed at NIIEG-KA," I. A. Chalisov, Pathomorphol Lab, Sci Res Inst of Epidemiol and Hygiene for Armed Forces, USSR, 9 pp

"Arkhiv Patol" Vol X, No 1

Experiments produced the following results: 1) Cutaneous vaccination with dry living tularemia vaccine of NIIEG-Ka penetrated the skin easily and produced exudate caused by a severe skin inflammation, characteristic of tularemia infection. 2) Clinically observed that the lymph glands undergo a change to cope with

41771

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia (Contd) Jan/Feb 1948

the allergy to the vaccine. Most noticeable change was in the walls of the blood vessels of the lymph glands. Submitted, 10 Jan 1947. Chief of Pathomorphological Laboratory is Lt Col I. A. Chalisov, Med Corps. Chief of Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene for Armed Forces of USSR is Col N. Kh. Kogylov, Med Corps.

41771

CHALISOV, I.A.

BURMISTROV, V.M., ZAYTSEVA, K.K., SLINKO, V.G., CHALISOV, I.A.

"Characteristics of the Course and Early Dermal Plastic Surgery of Third Degree Thermal Burns in Animals Affected by Penetrating Radiation," p. 44 Military Medicine 1956

lecture delivered at a conference of Soviet military physicians at the Military Medical Academy im S.M. Kirov, Leningrad, 29-October - 2 Nov 56/

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Human Tumors. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8945

Author : Chalisov, I.A., Bespalov, G.S.

Inst : Kuybyshev Society of Pathologists

Title : Pathology of Mycosis Fungoides

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Kuybyshevsk. o-va patologoanatomov s sektsiey patofiziol. Kuybyshev, 1957, 193-199

Abstract : Four cases of the disease have been observed over the 60-year period from 1894 through 1954 in the clinics of the Military Medical Academy imeni Kirov (Leningrad). Most completely investigated was a case in which a 58-year-old man found that he had an eruption of "itching nodules"on the skin of the back, which spread to other parts of the body; then, general signs were added in the form of a constant fever, sleep disorders and

Card 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Human Tumors. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8945

nutritional disorders. Tuberous-nodular and ulcerative lesions in the skin, mucosae, digestive tract and bronchi with gangrene of the upper lobe of the right lung led to the patient's death four months after the onset of the disease. The kidneys, lymph nodes of the mediastinum and retroperitoneal area were alos involved. On histological examination, the picture of changes proved to be unitypical in all organs and characteristic of this affliction: the tissue of the nodules consisted basically of round and oval cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and an admixture of epithelioid cells. In addition, large spheroidal cells with hyperchromatic granulation, which were readily detected on staining with azure-eosin were found in the lymph nodes; the presence of these was considered a reliable diagnostic characteristic of mycosis fungoides. -- I.I. Finkel'

Card 2/2

1088

CHALISOV, I.A.

Cerebral changes following intracranial administration of certain antibiotics. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.6:37 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BRAIN, eff. of drugs on,
antibiotics, intracranial admin. (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
on brain, intracranial admin. (Rus))

CHALISOV, I.A.

"Injuries from explosions in the air" by B.N. Nifontov. Reviewed by I.A. Chalisov. Vest.khir. 81 no.9:150-151 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(EXPLOSIONS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NIFONTOV, B.N.)

CHALISOV, I.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Changes in the brains of animals following local applications of penicillin. Voen.med.zhur. no.3:90-91 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(BRAIN) (PENICILLIN)

CHALISOV, I.A., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

"Functional and morphological changes in prolonged compression of soft tissues." Reviewed by I.A. Chalisov. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 10:82-83 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(TISSUES)

CHALISOV, I.A. (Leningrad, K-27, Bol'shoy Okhtenskiy pr., 29, kv. 39)

Problems in morphology discussed at a conference on "Regenerative and compensatory processes in radiation sickness." Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 39 no.11:121-124 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6055

Aleksandrov, N. N., S. V. Ryzhkov, L. S. Sukovatykh, I. A. Chalisov, G. B. Chesnokov, Ye. I. Kiseleva, R. N. Bubnova, I. G. Ramzen-Yevdokimov

Raneniya cherepa i golovnogo mozga pri ostroy luchevoy bolezni (Cranial and Cerebral Injuries in Acute Radiation Sickness). Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 176 p. 3500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V. N. Shamov, Acting Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Honored Scientist, Professor; Eds.: Shamov, Vladimir Nikolayevich, Professor, and L. F. Volkov; Tech. Eds.: M. S. Kostakova and Z. V. Lebedeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for surgeons in general and neurosurgeons in particular, and may also be useful to physicians who might have to treat victims of atomic explosions.

COVERAGE: The book describes the results of numerous animal experiments investigating important peculiarities of the

Card 1/6 3

clinical course, therapy, and outcome of infected cranial and cerebral injuries in subjects affected by penetrating radiation. Special features of the clinical phenomena and diagnostics of cerebral injuries and complications due to intracranial infection in acute radiation sickness are dealt with, and results of surgical and several kinds of antibiotic therapy are given. Basic methods for the use of antibiotics are presented. In the experiments, cranial and cerebral injuries were infected by cultures of suppurative infection-producing agents, bone splinters were left in the wounds, and primary surgical treatment was delayed for three days after irradiation and injury. Even under these conditions, satisfactory therapeutic results were obtained. The experiments indicate the desirability of extending the indications for the use of primary blind sutures [pervichnykh glukhikh shvov]. This investigation of cranial and cerebral injuries combined with radiation effects was conducted at the Academy of Military Medicine of the Order of Lenin imeni S. M. Kirov by a collective of authors under the leadership of Doctor of Medical Sciences N. N. Aleksandrov. There are 850 references: 579 Soviet, 219 English, 29 German, 20 French, 1 Italian, I Swedish, and 1 Hungarian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

3

CHALISOV, I.A.; KHAVKIN, T.N.

Histochemical reaction for polysaccharides in studying disorders of spermatogenesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.1:214-217 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(SPERMATOGENESIS IN ANIMALS)
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(POLYSACCHARIDES)

L 13067-65 Pa-4 AMD

ACCESSION NR: AR4045860 S/0299/64/000/014/M022/M022

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodny*y tom, Abs. 14M147

AUTHOR: Chalisov, I. A.; Berlin, L. B.; Zhupan, V. F.; Zaytseva, K. K.; Nezdatny*y, N. M.; Peregudov, M. G.

TITLE: Skin tissue changes of mammals and man after auto- and homotransplantation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963, Yerevan, 1963.

TOPIC TAGS: skin, autotransplantation, homotransplantation, transplantation, DNP, RNP, polysaccharide, phosphatase

TRANSLATION: Histochemical and luminescent investigations were made at different periods after skin auto- and homotransplants were performed in rabbits, dogs, pigs, and humans. DNP and RNP, polysaccharide, and basic phosphatase levels were determined. It was found that during the first hours RNP and basic phosphatase levels decreased in the cells of the auto- and homotransplants as a result of

Card 1/2

L 13067-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4045860

dystrophic processes. Then metabolic processes were activated and the RNP level increased, phosphatase activity increased, glycogen appeared, and bright orange luminescence of poorly differentiated cells was observed. Later vessels grew from the matrix, accompanied by endothelium proliferation; at the same time proliferation of the epidermis, epithelium of skin appendages, and connective tissue took place. High RNP and DNP levels were found in the cells. With complete accretion the histochemical reaction of the transplant is comparable to the reaction of the surrounding skin. After several days necrobiotic processes developed in the transplant, the RNP level in the cells decreased, and green-brown luminescence appeared. The tissue surrounding the transplant and the granulation tissue strands growing into it differed from the transplant in their histochemical properties and bright orange luminescence. It was possible to prolong the life of the transplant by suppressing transplant immunity with X-irradiation, cortisone, or a skin bank graft.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3010676 S/0241/63/008/010/0065/0071

AUTHOR: Chalisov, I. A.; Kishkovskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Blastomogenic effect of thorotrast in experimental chronic radiation sickness

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 10, 1963, 65-71

TOPIC TAGS: thorotrast, thorotrast blastomogenic effect, radiation sickness, total body irradiation, lymphatic system, local thorotrast irradiation, malignant growth

ABSTRACT: The effects of repeated injections of the radioactive preparation thorotrast on the lymphatic system and injection sites in irradiated animals are studied. 210 rabbits of 245 were exposed to total body X-irradiation of 5, 10, and 25 r daily up to total doses of 800, 1000, and 1500 r. Thorotrast was injected repeatedly into soft tissues of the rabbits' feet in doses of 2-3 ml. Observations were made up to 3.5 yrs. Autopsies and microscopic investigations were made after the animals died. Findings show that almost all thorotrast is deposited at the injection site. This leads to chronic

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3010676

irradiation of the surrounding tissues and causes loss of fur, hyperemia, edema, tissue necrosis, and thorotrast granulation growths. No tumors are found in the control animals. The local blastomogenic effect of thorotrast is enhanced by chronic radiation sickness resulting from repeated X-irradiation. The combined effects of prolonged total body irradiation and local irradiation at injection sites produce favorable conditions for malignant growths. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova (Department of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Military-Medical Lenin Order Academy)

SUBMITTED: 18May63 DATE ACQ: 08Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 018

Card 2/2

L 18965-63 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(j) AMD/AFFTC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3006602 S/0020/63/151/006/1450/1452

58
57

AUTHORS: Chalisov, I. A.; Berlin, L. B.

TITLE: Regenerative processes in the mucous membrane of the duodenum after radiation damage 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 6, 1963, 1450-1452

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, radiation sickness, radioactive cobalt, tissue regeneration, organ regeneration, duodenum, intestinal mucosa

ABSTRACT: Changes in the duodenal mucosa of 111 white rats were studied immediately after exposure to systemic Co sup 60 irradiation (900 r in 3 hours) and 15 days later. Hematologic studies were performed to assess the degree of radiation damage. Stained sections of duodenal mucosa obtained on the day after irradiation were normal in appearance, but mitotic activity was markedly depressed (mitotic index 0.05%, as compared to the normal 5.4%). There was a concomitant 50% decrease in the member of leukocytes in the peripheral blood and of nucleated cells in the bone marrow. The mitotic index rose after the first few days, but only to 1%, and the peripheral leukocytes and medullary nucleated cells were still

1/2

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L 18965-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006602

1/6 to 1/8 the normal numbers. The cytoplasm of the cells of the epithelium of the crypt and their lumina contained pyronine-staining, Feulgen-positive granules derived from cell disintegration. Destructive processes were conspicuous from the second day on, with resultant loss of the entire epithelial lining of the duodenum, an inflammatory process in the corresponding mucous membrane, marked leukopenia and total destruction of the mucosa, with temporary disappearance of the villi. Regeneration began on the third day: the ribonucleprotein content increased and crypt cell mitotic activity rose from 2 to 5.7% within this 24-hour period. Foci of regeneration appeared and ultimately fused to re-line the mucosa with epithelium, and villi--at first shorter and broader than normal--began to re-appear. By day 7-10, the crypts and villi were normal in appearance and structure. The period of intensive regeneration coincided with the onset of the most severe phase of acute radiation sickness, marked by hemorrhaging, maximal depression of hematopoiesis, and the death of 50% of the rats on days 11-14. Thus successful tissue, and even organ, regeneration may take place despite severe radiation damage. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSN: Academy of Military Medicine.

Card 2/2

CHALISOV, Iosif Aleksandrovich; KHAZANOV, Anisim Timofeyevich; AGEYEV, A.K., red.

[Pathoanatomical diagnosis of some infectious diseases in man] Patologoanatomicheskaia diagnostika nekotorykh infektsionnykh boleznei cheloveka. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 123 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TIKHONOV, K.B.; CHALISOV, I.A.

State of the walls of large blood vessels in acute radiation sickness. Med. rad. 10 no.4:62-65 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

L 27572-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6018380 SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/65/010/004/0062/0065

32

AUTHOR: Tikhonov, K. B.; Chalisov, I. A.

B

ORG: Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy im. S. M. Kirov, Leningrad (Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya)

TITLE: State of walls of large blood vessels in acute radiation sickness

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 62-65

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, cardiovascular system, dog, rabbit, x ray irradiation, pathology, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: In order to discover the causes of functional changes in vessels, in addition to roentgenological (arteriography) the author undertook the microscopic study of structure of large arteries and the aorta in 17 dogs and 15 rabbits. Transverse celloidin sections of vessels were stained with hematoxylin-eosin after van Gizon. Angiography was also instituted. All animals underwent single whole-body x-ray irradiation under the following technical condition: dogs -- simultaneous bilateral irradiation, tube voltage 180 kilovolts, current strength 15 milliamperes, filter 0.5 mm Cu, skin-focal distance (anode-sagittal plane of the body) 120 cm, dose strength 7 roentgens/minute; rabbits -- skin-focal distance 70 cm, dose strength 12 roentgens/minutes. The dogs were irradiated at doses of 400-500 roentgens,

Card 1/3 UDC: 616-001.28-036.11-07:616.131.14-091.8-07

rabbits -- 800 roentgens. Acute radiation sickness developed in all animals with typical clinical and hematological symptoms. All carcasses of succumbed animals underwent pathologoanatomical autopsy, which confirmed the diagnosis of acute radiation sickness with pronounced hemorrhagic syndrome and necrotic foci in intestinal and tonsillar mucosa. Microscopic examination of walls of large vessels (arteries and veins) did not detect pathological changes. The investigation showed that in general no histological elements of large blood vessels in acute radiation sickness when usual methods of histological study are used revealed distinct symptoms of pathological changes. Focal lesions of endothelium or hypertrophy of the endothelium in several large vessels revealed by means of the special N. A. Shevchenko method could scarcely affect the main hemodynamic functions of large vessels by altering their lumens. Any destructive changes in blood vessel walls would have promoted disruption of their contractibility, at least in some sections. Angiographic data shows that the intense contraction of large vessels during the peak of the radiation sickness uniformly involved vessels over a long extent. In the case of mass irradiations of the entire body or a major portion of it, in a short time the state of the vessels depends on the overall reaction of the organism to irradiation. In this case, small vessels, being physiologically the most active, are more severely injured; main vessels generally do not undergo substantial structural changes. In local irradiation in large doses any, including the largest, vessels in the irradiation zone are damaged. These injuries can be so profound that total breakdown of their walls occurs. In local irradiation, direct action is

L 27572-66

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evidenced chiefly on vascular walls. Consequently, in viewing the problem of effective radiation on vessels, irradiation conditions and the damaging effect of irradiation on different tissues, in particular vascular tissues, must be strictly defined. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 27Mar63 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 008

Card 3/3

CHALISOV, M., prof.

Review of IA.A.Kimbarovskii and F.IA Lepp's book "Color sedimentation reaction of the urine". Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:94 Mr '63 (MIRA 16:12)

CHALISOV, M.A., prof.; LANDO, L.I., kand. biol. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr.; BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof., red.

[Biochemical investigations in a psychiatric clinic; methodological instructions] Biokhimicheskie issledovaniia v psikhiatricheskoi klinike; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Pod red. V.M.Banshchikova. Moskva, Gos. nauchn. issl. in-t psikhiatrii, 1960. 97 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Banshchikov).
(BIOCHEMISTRY) (PSYCHIATRY)

PEREL'MAN, A.A. (Tomsk); MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev); IVANOV, N.V. (Gor'kiy); KUTANIN, M.P. (Saratov); EPSHTEYN, A.L. (Dnepropetrovsk); CHALISOV, M.A. (Minsk); SEMENOV, S.F. (Moskva); SLUCHEVSKIY, I.F.

Discussion. Probl.sud.psikh. 9:162-173 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(MENTAL ILLNESS)

CHALISOV, N. N.

"Methods of Separating Selenium and Tellurium in the Analytical Separation and Determination of the Platinum Group Metals"

paper submitted to the Fifth Conference on the Analysis of Nobel Metals, Novosibirsk, 20-23 September 1960

So: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, Vol XVI, No. 1, 1961, page 119

CHALISOV, YU. I.

24-8-20/34

AUTHORS: Andreyevskaya, L.I. and Chalisov, Yu. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the electric resistance and the dielectric constant of solid fuels. (Issledovaniye temperaturnoy zavisimosti elektricheskogo soprotivleniya i dielektricheskoy pronitsayemosti tverdykh topliv).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk,Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp.130-133 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in this paper was to study the temperature dependence of the specific resistance and of the equivalent dielectric constant of coal and shale measured by means of alternating current of industrial frequency. The humidity of the specimens was between 15 and 20% for brown coal, 1.5 to 3% for shale and 7 to 10% for hard coal. The specimens consisted of plates so cut that the current should flow across the layer. To obtain sufficiently accurate temperature control four electric heaters were fitted, each of which was individually controlled. The accuracy of the results was fundamentally determined by the errors in the temperature measurement, which did not exceed ± 10%. The results are plotted in graphs. The

Card 1/2

KIRKO, Igor' Mikhaylovich; CHALISOV, Yu.I., red.

[Liquid metal in an electromagnetic field] Zhidkii metall v elektromagnitnom pole. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:5)

CHALISOVA, K.N.; POPOV, N.A.

Clinical aspects and therapy of chronic forms of spinal tuberculous [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.7:825-829 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.A.Popov) Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, spinal, clin. aspects ther. (Rus))

POPOV, N.A.; CHALISOVA, K.N.

Clinical aspects and neurological diagnosis of primary tumors of the lateral ventricles. Vop. psikh i nevr. no.3:136-147 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz nervnogo otdeleniya Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsa.

(BRAIN--TUMORS)

CHALISOVA, K.N.

Histopathology of cerebral rheumatism. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.3:269-272 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nevrologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. K.N.Chalisova) Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.P.Yegorova).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

GROMOV, S.A.; CHALISOVA, K.N.

Clinical aspects and the histopathology of tick-borne encephalitis. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:78-85 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.A.Popov) Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - A.P.Yegorova).
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASES)

CHALISOVA, M. A.

In connection with Ozeretskii's article, I. M. Balinskii as founder of the theory on psychopathy. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 19 no. 5:78-81 Sept-Oct. 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Moscow.

Chalisova, N.N.

CHALISOVA, N.N.

Conference on the chemistry and technology of selenium and uranium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.6:1448-1450 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Moscow--Selenium) (Moscow--Tellurium)

GINZBURG, S.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

Nature of water in rhodium sulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:815-822 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GINZBURG, S.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

Complex rhodium sulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2411-2417 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted February 17, 1965.

CHALKHUSH'YAN, L.F.

MARAKUSHEV, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich; KHARCHENKO, Nikolay Romanovich; SAVRONOVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; CHALKHUSH'YAN, L.F., red.; KHAKHLIK, M.T., tekhn. red.

[TPP heavy pneumatic semiautomatic press] Tiazhelyi pnevmaticheskii press-poluavtomat TPP. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 75 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Pressing of garments--Equipment and supplies)

LEVINA, Antonina Andreyevna; D'YACHKOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; CHALKHUSH'YAN, L.P., red.; GORNYCHIK, G.M., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic loom (AT2-120-ShL) for silk weaving] Avtomaticheskii shelkotkatskii stanok AT2-120-ShL. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Looms) (Silk)

CHALKIN, A.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad, Kamennyy o-v, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3)

First republic oncological conference in the Tajik S.S.R. Vop.onk. 2 no.3:377-379 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.
(TAJIKISTAN--ONCOLOGY)

CHAKLIN, A.V., (Leningrad)

Epidemiology of cancer; review of data from the Eighth International Cancer Research Congress. Vop. onk. 9 no.1:13-19 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(ONCOLOGY-CONGRESSES)

BYKOV, Andrey Aleksandrovich; CHALKIN, I.Ya., red.; ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; YEREMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Navigation on inland waterways] Sudovozhdenie po vnutrennim vodnym putiam. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 326 p. (MIRA 12:6)

(Inland navigation)

POPKOV, Ivan Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PYATLIN, A.A., retsenzent; CHALKIN, I.Ya., retsenzent; POROCHKIN, Ye.M., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[General sailing directions for inland waterways]Obshchaia lotsiia vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 277 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Inland navigation)

Chalkin, K.

Concrete, impervious to light oils. K. Chalkin. *Novosti Neftyanoi Tekh., Neftepererabotka* 1951, No. 3, 18-21.—The porosity of concrete toward light oils has been found to be materially decreased by the incorporation of bentonite clays into the concrete mix. Investigation of various mixes showed that for concrete fuel tanks an economical mix consists of 360 kg. cements with 2% bentonite, 533 kg. sand, 1201 kg. gravel, and 198 kg. water. This yields 1 cu. m. of concrete which is almost nonporous toward light oils and the mix has the plasticity necessary for application.

John A. Krynitsky

CHALKIN, K. P.

Dissertation: "Sturdy, Coarsely Porous Concrete for Building Storage Reservoirs for Light Petroleum Products." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Institute of Industrial Structures (TsNIPS), 30 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 22 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

CHALKIN, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Reinforced concrete tanks from coarse porous concrete for gasoline storage. Strei.pred.neft.prom.1 no.2:18-20 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Gasoline--Storage)

AUTHOR: Chalkin, K.P., Candidate of Mechanical Sciences. 171

TITLE: Reservoirs made of high quality non-fine concrete. (Rezervuary iz vysokoprochnogo krupnoporistogo betona).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.3, pp.87-91 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The use of reinforced concrete for constructing reservoirs for naphtha products is investigated. Defects of existing steel reservoirs lie in their corrosion (by air humidity and contact with the soil) and in the wastage of the lightest fractions of the naphtha. Reinforced concrete is resistant to corrosion, has lasting qualities, relatively small thermal conductivity, has great structural stability and requires less steel. Ordinary concrete which is porous, is only suitable for the storage of crude naphtha. Reinforced concrete reservoirs for purified naphtha require steel linings. Effective non-metallic facing for the concrete core has not been found as yet. Tests were carried out to find cement additives which would prevent seepage of purified naphtha from the reservoirs. These tests were made on expanding cement. Reinforced concrete reservoirs with "hydraulic" insulation were found to be most satisfactory for the storage of petrol. This insulation consists in the water saturation of the core (which is made of hollow slabs). High costs prevent wider use of this construction.

Reservoirs made of high quality non-fine concrete. (Cont.)

Investigations were carried out regarding the possibility of increasing the strength of no-fine concrete. Tests were made on concrete in which the proportions of cement to concrete was 125 - 410 kg/cm^3 and which contained varying quantities of sand (0 - 150%, according to the weight). The voids in the no-fine concrete should constitute no less than 15 to 16% of its volume. Another way of increasing the strength of the concrete is by vibration through the formwork (for 3 to 5 sec). In this case the cement content is up to 300 kg/m^3, with the optimal water:cement ratio. Changes in the strength of the concrete in relation to the ratio of saturation with water were investigated as well as problems of the protection of the reinforcement against corrosion, the cohesion between reinforcement and concrete, the coefficient of friction between the steel and the hard concrete and the effect of naphtha on the strength and durability of the rendering. The hardening of the no-fine concrete under water was compared with results from experiments on concrete hardened on air. Plastic deformations of the no-fine concrete increase more rapidly with increasing loads than with permanent loads. Pre-stressing can be applied to no-fine concrete. The

Reservoirs made of high quality non-fine concrete. (Cont.)

adhesion of steel to no-fine concrete does not have to be taken into account as tests have shown that it is only slightly lower than in ordinary concrete. At present the Institute GIPROVOSTOKNEFT (Kuibyshev) is working on schemes with a capacity of 100, 200, 500, 1 000 and 5 000 m^3. There are two diagrams.

CHALKIN, K.P.

Reinforced concrete tanks from durable coarsely porous concrete for bright petroleum products. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.1: 440-454 '58. (MIRA 13:9)
(Petroleum Products--Storage tanks)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

CHALKIN, K.P.

Tanks for bright petroleum products made from strong concrete having large pores. Neft. khoz. 41 no.6:42-50 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

CHALKINA, K.S.

More attention should be paid to the material equipment of the laboratories of sanitary epidemiological stations.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.5:8 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zaveduyushchaya sanitarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey Noginska Moskovskoy oblasti.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, LABORATORIES)

GINZBURG, S.I.; YUZ'KO, M.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

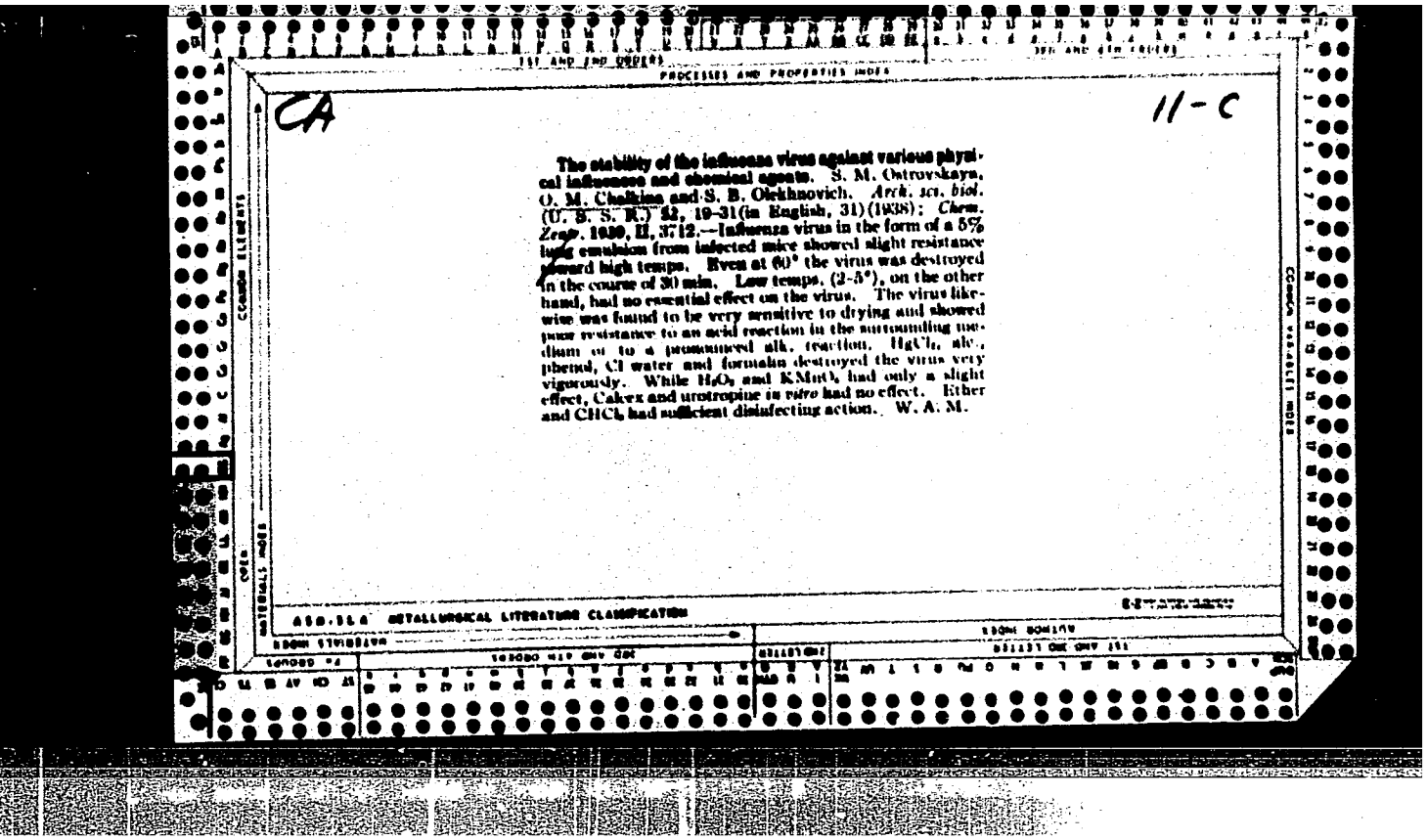
Use of cuprous chloride in the analysis of platinum metals. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.2:222-228 F '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

OL'SHAMOVSKIY, Sergey Borisovich; SARATOV, V.F., retsenzent; CHALKIN, I.Ya., retsenzent; CHESTNOV, Ye.I., inzh.-sudovoditel', red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.

[Navigation on inland waterways] Sudovozhdenie na vnutrennikh vodnykh putiakh. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 267 p. (MIRA 18:4)



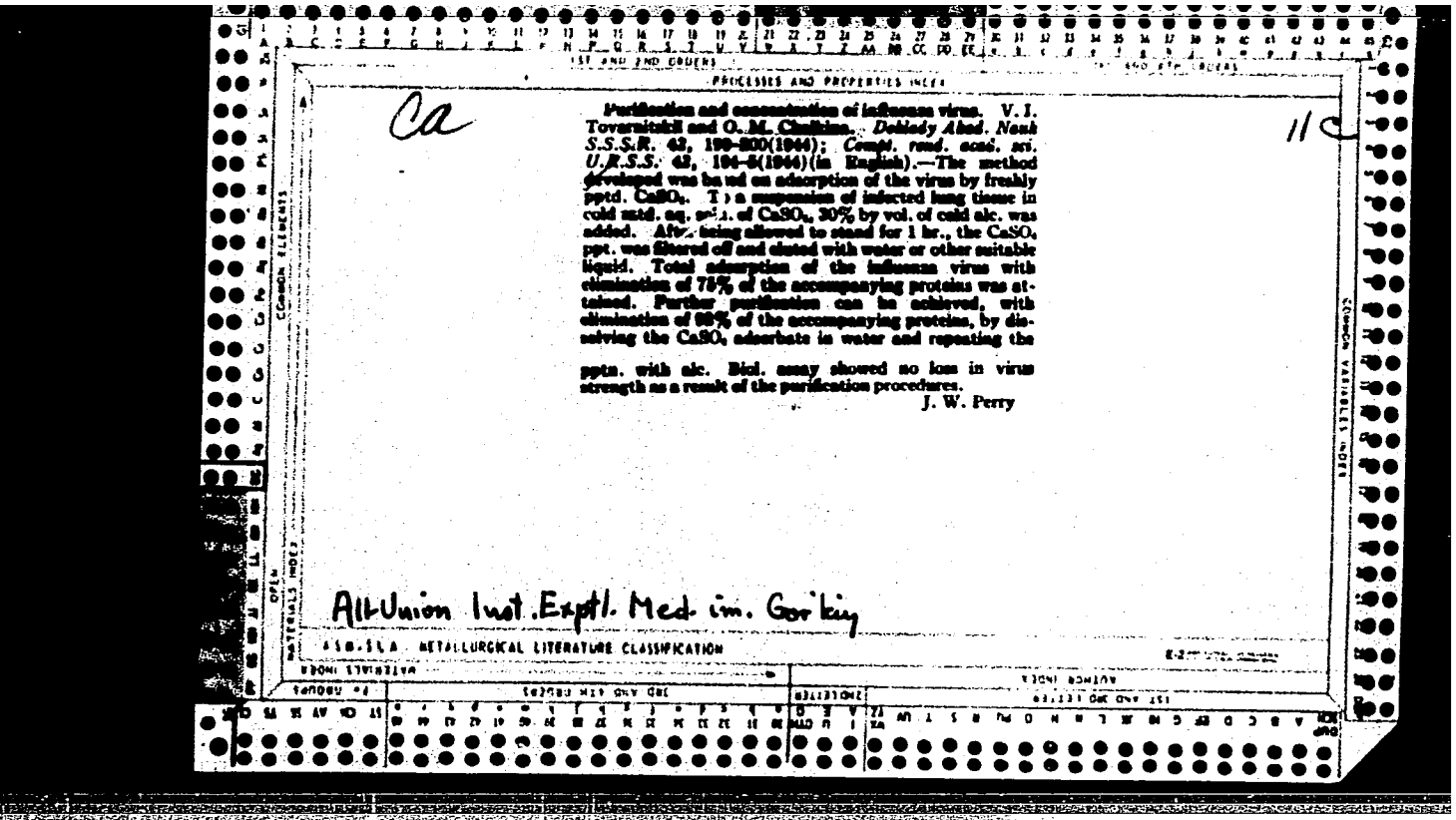
CA

11-C

The stability of the influenza virus against various physical influences and chemical agents. S. M. Ostrovskaya, O. M. Chalkina and S. B. Okkhnovich. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 52, 19–31(in English, 31)(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3712.—Influenza virus in the form of a 5% lung emulsion from infected mice showed slight resistance toward high temps. Even at 60° the virus was destroyed in the course of 30 min. Low temps. (2–5°), on the other hand, had no essential effect on the virus. The virus likewise was found to be very sensitive to drying and showed pure resistance to an acid reaction in the surrounding medium or to a pronounced alk. reaction. $HgCl_2$, alc., phenol, Cl water and formalin destroyed the virus very vigorously. While H_2O_2 and $KMnO_4$ had only a slight effect, Calcex and urotropine *in vitro* had no effect. Ether and $CHCl_3$ had sufficient disinfecting action. W. A. M.

CHALKINA, U. M., I. M. GOL'SHTEIN, AND R. Z. [illegible]

"Experiment in Local Immunization to Scarlatina by the Belonovskiy Method at Sestroretska in 1937," Zhurnal Mikrobiol., 2, 39-44, 1941



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Purification and concentration of influenza virus. V. I. Tovarnitskii and O. M. Chukina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 42, 199–200(1944); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 42, 104–5(1944)(in English).—The method developed was based on adsorption of the virus by freshly ppted. $CaSO_4$. To a suspension of infected lung tissue in cold satd. aq. soln. of $CaSO_4$, 30% by vol. of cold alc. was added. After being allowed to stand for 1 hr., the $CaSO_4$ ppt. was filtered off and eluted with water or other suitable liquid. Total adsorption of the influenza virus with elimination of 75% of the accompanying proteins was attained. Further purification can be achieved, with elimination of 90% of the accompanying proteins, by dissolving the $CaSO_4$ adsorbate in water and repeating the ppta. with alc. Biol. assay showed no loss in virus strength as a result of the purification procedures.

J. W. Perry

11 C

All-Union Inst. Exptl. Med. im. Gorkiy

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CHALKINA, O. M.

CHALKINA, O. M. "Increasing the immunogenic properties of grippe vaccine by means of a biological stimulator", Voprosy med. virusologii, Issue 2, 1949, p. 235-49.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

CHAIKINA, O. M. and SMORODINTSEV, A. A.

"Materials for the Specific Prophylaxis of Influenza," Moscow, 1952

W-27086, 25 Jul 53

CHALKINA, O. M.

USSR/Medicine - Influenza Vaccines Oct 53

"Investigation of the Effectiveness of Anti-Influenza Immunization in Leningrad in 1952-3," I. M. Ansheles, N. N. Romanenko, I. S. Klyuchareva, Z. N. Danilova, Sector of Epidemiol, Influenza Lab, Leningrad Inst im Pasteur; Leningrad City San-Epidemiol Sta

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 10, pp 17-25

In Nov-Dec 52, intranasal mass immunization was carried out with powdered anti-influenza polytype vaccine prepared by the Leningrad Inst of Vaccines and Sera according to the method proposed by A. A. Smorodintsev and O. M. Chalkina (Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR). This was the 9th annual test in Leningrad of methods for influenza immunization. On the whole, reduction of the incidence of influenza in Leningrad in 1952-3 was not achieved with the aid of the vaccine mentioned. Because of the unsatisfactory quality of the vaccine, the attempted mass immunization did not succeed.

266T15

CHALKINA, O. M.

USSR/Medicine - Influenza Vaccines Oct 53

"Experience in the Application of Living Anti-Influenza Vaccine," A. A. Smorodintsev, O. M. Chalkina, I. M. Ansheles, Div of Virology, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR; Div of Gen Epidemiol, Leningrad Inst of Epidemiol im Pasteur

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 10, pp 52-57

Administration of influenza vaccine in the form of nose drops or by inhalation is simpler than administration by subcutaneous injection. Live allantoic influenza vaccine does not require concn; it is effective and cheaper than killed vaccine. To restore the virulence of weakened vaccine production strains of types A and B, selection of immunogenic allantoic strains adaptable to mucous membranes of the respiratory tract of healthy humans was practised. These strains were then brought to the right virulence by repeated passages through the mucous membrane of human subjects. Good results were achieved in 1949 with this type of vaccine applied for prophylactic purposes in a liquid of powdered state.

266T19

CHALKINA, O.M.

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; CHALKINA, O.M.

Interference between A and B strains of influenza viruses in the lungs of white mice. Trudy AMN SSSR 28:90-104 '53. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Otdela virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(INFLUENZA, experimental,
interference of viruses A with viruses B in white mice lungs)
(LUNGS, diseases,
exper. influenza, interference of viruses A with viruses B in white mice)

CHALKINA, O.M.

RAPOPORT, R.S.; GULAMOV, A.G., CHALKINA, O.M.

Data on virusologic and serologic study of influenza B. Trudy AMN SSSR 28:151-157 '53. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Otdela virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(INFLUENZA,
serol. & virusol. aspects)

CHALKINA, O.M.

PIGAREVSKIY, V.Ye.; CHALKINA, O.M.

New data on the diagnosis of influenza by the rhinocytoscopic method [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.4:202-207 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya patologii infektsii otdela patologicheskoy anatomii i otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(INFLUENZA, diagnosis,
cytol. exam. of nasal inclusion (Rus))

CHALKINA, O.M.

Immunological and Epidemiological Effectiveness of Live Poliomyelitis Vaccine in the USSR*

A. A. SMORODINTSEV, A. I. DROBYSHEVSKAYA, N. P. BULYCHEV
O. M. CHALKINA, G. M. GROSSMAN, V. I. ILYENKO, L. A. KANTOROVICH
L. M. KUBLANOVA, E. G. VASILYEV, V. I. VOTYAKOV & G. P. ZHILOVA

Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 23, No. 6, 1960.

*From the Virus Department, Inst. of Experimental Medicine, USSR Acad. Med. Sci.

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; DROBYSHEVSKAYA, A.I.; BULYCHEV, N.P.; VASIL'YEV, K.G.; VOTYAKOV, V.I.; GROYSMAN, G.M.; ZHILOVA, G.P.; IL'YENKO, V.I.; KANTOROVICH, R.A.; KURNOSOVA, L.M.; CHALKINA, O.M.

Material on the immunological and epidemiological effectiveness of live poliomyelitis vaccine. Vest. AMN SSSR 15 no.6:45-58 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(POLIOMYELITIS)

CHALKINA, O. M., BUROV, S. A., ILYIN, N. A., SMORODINTSEV, A. A.,

"Principal conditions of raising the immunologic and epiemiologic effectiveness of live anto-influenza vaccine."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of Virus and Rickettsial Orgin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 MAY, 1961.

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